VERY INDIFFERENT.

Doubtful If Any Action Will Be Taken Foreign Countries.

Capital City Chat.



7 HAT action Congress will take to end the growing tariff complications between this Government and European powers, or whether any measures will be adopted for that purpose, are ques tions clouded in uncertainty. Considgring the importnnee of the tariff war to commercial interests, attention given to it by mem-Where of Congress is is a noticeably slight.

Chairman Wilson. of the Ways and Means Committee, recently introduced a bill, in accordance dent's message, to repeal the one tenth of a cent differential on segar which evoked protests from Germany and Austria, and but it failed in the house, which it is stated inspired the retaliatory action by the former Government in the form of prohibition of American beef. Ways and Means Committee will report this bill to the House, nor is it at all as sured that the House will pass it in case it emerges from the committee and is given a hearing.

Mr. Wilson was asked about the prospects of the bill, but did not speak enthusinstically of them. He said, in answer to a question, that its claims for coasideration might be brought to the attention of the Rules Committee after the currency bill had been disposed of, but added that the remaining time of this Congress was very short, and there would be a great pressure for allotments of time for

various bills. Illinois being the stronghold of the meat business, the representatives from that State have been appealed to to do something in the interest of their constituents. Representative Aldrich, of Chicago, is receiving many communications on the subject, and intends to tack with his colleagues not to suggest legistation but to ascertain what will be their attitude toward whatever the Democrats may propose,

Whether the Republicans will co-operate with the Democrats in remedial legislation becomes an open question, since it is known that the Democrats are not agreed upon their course, a fraction of them thinking with Mr. Whiting that any tariff legislation will be unwise.

The annual seed distribution at the Agricultural Department has resulted so far in sending out 1,300,000 papers of i vegetable seeds throughout the country. The work will probably not be completed before May, and no flower seeds have been sent out this season. There are still about 6,009,000 papers of seeds awaiting distribution.

Another Reservation to Be Opened. Dakota probably will be opened for settlement early in the spring. The date has not yet been determined upon, but some action is expected in a few weeks, The total amount to be paid by the Goverament for the lands is 8621,175, \$500,-000 of which is to be held in the Treasury as a permanent fune drawing interest a: 5 per cent., payably per capita twice a year. Part of the money has already been paid, and the remainder will be dis

posed of within two or three weeks. The annual meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners will soon be held here, and at the conference Indian work tion, and all religious bodies conducting stration that his work is appreciated by work among the Indians. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning will probably address the conference.

Secretary Smith is giving a great deal of attention to the management of the Indians, and has been in consultation with members of the Indian committees of the Senate and House upon features. treated of in his report. Representative Wilson, of Washington, the senior member of the House Indian Committee, has been conferring with the Secretary regarding the coming Indian appropriation bill, and the possibility of securing legislation in accordance with the Secretary's recommendations. Mr. Wilson says that many of the Secretary's recommendations meet with his approval, especially regarding the sale of lands, which sales are not directly for the benefit of the Indians.

A general investigation on the advance its effect on labor has been began by the Bureau of Labor. The object of the lachinery has done as compared to hand labor and what inreads machinery has made in the field formerly occupied by hand labor. It is the fire time an investigation on this line has ever been attempted by the Government, and it is expected to prove an immense undertaking. though less difficult to necemplish than some of the inquiries already made by the Labor Bureau. Several of the agents. have been already sent out on the work, provided with circular impriries calling for collection of various specific instances of hand labor, the time, cost and labor involved in the production of various artides, compared with the corresponding conditions in the modern factories. The work will require a year or more and the whole force of twenty or twenty five agents of the bureau in the field will be engaged on it after a few weeks, when the collection of statistics of strikes from

1887 to July last is completed. The "Sundown Doctor."

A "sundown doctor" is a clerk in one of the government departments who practices medicine after office hours. There are also "sundown" lawyers, stenegrapt ers, clerks, and teachers, and other classes who utilize the time that is not required by Uncle Sam by adding a little to their and men skilled in handlers modern apincomes and acquiring experience that is plannes of warfare, expected to be useful to them in after fessional education if he can obtain a and a large portion of the students in ress she has already attained in her efsuch institutions hold government posi- forts towards civilization."

INTEREST IN TARIFF. tions. Many of them resign as soon as they have taken their degrees and begin their professional careers elsewhere. Others resign and remain in Washington, CONGRESSMEN SEEM TO BE but a good many cling to their positions PREPARATIONS FOR ATLANTA'S as long as possible and hold their professional education in reserve until they are compelled to seek a living elsewhere.

A large proportion of the examiners Arrangements for the First Inter- but other countries as well will without Bokey Pokey smith ou deck dividing public in the patent office intend at some time or Regarding the Prohibition of Meat | another to become patent lawyers, and Imports by Germany and Other to school furnishes a better practical edneation in patent law than can be obtained by such experience. In the medical divisions of the pension office are many young physicians. Some of them obtained their diplomas before they came. Atlanta, Ca., correspondence here; others have studied medicine in the Washington schools while holding their tors in the land office, Indian office, the war and navy departments and the treasary, and many of them enjoy quite a lucrative practice after office hours. Some make as much as \$1,200 and \$1,500; others \$500 and \$600. They charge the same fees as the regular physicians, and with one or two patients a day they can add to their salary quite a welcome lit-

The regular practitioners have made a fuss about this for a long time. They save refused to admit to the medical essociation of the district any man who dies not discon his entire time to the pracrice of his profession. They have tes has cone on with the project, and as a pearfully as pealed to the president and to the heads of departments to prohibit at the idea have been struck with two by this "sandown" business, and at one time time wonderful success which seems at with the recommendation in the Presidence and a bill through the senate make sured for the Cotton States and the Ining it unlawful for an employe of the gov- ternational. Exposition which will open armount to engage in any other tusiness, his gates to the world September 18 next,

Now they have induced the commissioner of pensions to issue an order pro-Libiting the employes of his bureau from But it is not altogether certain that the practicing medicine. The ostensible reason for this is the danger of communienting contagious diseases to their fellowclerks, but it is really the result of the efforts of the regular local physicians to limit competition.

Trials of a Congressman. I found a millionaire member of Congress sitting in his hotel the other day surrounded by gloom so dease that it could have been shaveled away like snow from the sidewalk, and asked him what had happened. "I was just thinking," he said, "what a feel I was to come to Congress. It cost me 812,000 cash to pay my campaign expenses, in addition to two month's neglect of my business. When I am at home about two thirds of my time is taken up by people who come to ask for offices, I have had cambidates for foreign missions, consulates, department bureaus, United States marshalships, United States attorneys, pension agents, about forty postoffices and no end of Indian agents and land offices, and all I've sucmy friends. It will take six weeks' stendy cultural fields, and so a fair for the able to get all the officeholders in the disnot half the people who hear the explanation will believe me. Until now I have never sought anything that couldn't be bought, but I've spent \$10,000 worth of my time trying to get a \$1,200 coasular appointment for the son of one of my constituents, and can't make it. My business is going to ruin for want of attention, and there is a basket of letters on my The Yankton Reservation in South desk at home that I have never had time

A BLESSING TO CHINA.

That's What John W. Foster Thinks the War Will Prove.

To the average American Gen, John W. Foster, who was Blaine's successor as Secretary of State under President Harrison, has appeared to be a statesman of no more than mediocre ability. As a matter of fact, however, he is one of the finest diplomats America has had in recent years, and his selection by China as one of her representatives in the conference will be discussed by representatives of for the establishment of peace between the Woman's National Indian Associa- the two great Eastern empires is a demon-



of machinery in the industrial world and foreign countries. Mr. Foster has accepted the invitation of China. At Tokio he will meet the two Chinese plenipotentiaquiry is to determine what modern may ries, Chen l'en Huan and Shao, and together they will perfect a trenty with the Negro Building, 100x300 feet. Japanese Government.

Gen. Fester is 58 years old. A journalist by profession, he left his desk in 1873 to accept the United States mission to Mexico and served there until 1880, when benefit. The negroes he was sent as Minister to Russia and subsequently became Minister to Spain, In 1800 he was selected by President Harrison to represent the United States Goverument in various reciprocity treaties. and when Blaine resigned the Secretary. ship in 1892 he was made his successor, alternate in thus pro-Gen. Foster has represented China in diplomatic dealings with the American to be summeded, Government and has the full confidence of the oriental Government. He has as to the construcmade a study of Asiatic politics and has great faith in China's future. "I think." he says, "that this war will prove a blessing to China. It will wake her up. The that adopted by the MES, THOMPSON. Chinese are capable of doing wonderful things. With the general introduction of are to remain after the close of the fair tridroads and telegraph lines China will to adott the park and form one of the or had. become a far greater power than now.

She is, even at the present time, a wonder
future attractions of this city, Georgia has returned a verdict of justifiable homi. Is there such a petition signed by the tism. She has loyn? patriotic soldiers enough, but is worally lacking in officers

"As for Japan I have only the kindest days. Washington is a good place for a feeling. She, too, is a wonderful country. person without means to obtain a pro- and she has made more progress in the last few years than any other nation on clerkship in one of the departments. The earth. Her people are capable of great lectures at the law and medical schools cultivation, and she deserves every tecogare arranged so as to accommodate those nition from Western nations for the ofwho are employed during the daytime, forts she has made and the actual prog-

GREAT EXPOSITION.

national Exhibition Which the Cot- doubt take advantage of it to show the ton States Have Ever Held Show to Open Next September.

Site and Buildings.

cotton a drug on the market at five cents

- exposition." pentile

to close them on the last day of 1895.

There is exity prespect that the Cotton

our expection in tional even, into nottional in electricity and some," then the people thought it to n s in insummed. joice. But Atlanta result all those who once hage all so load

those during which the greatest number of people from the North and West and from other climes are speking the Southeast for health and pleasure, and these When in the face of hard times, with people will aid materially in making the Gorman must be combine shouts protection sanction a combine against the proexposition a size ass financially. Its size the bankers in the fat and the people in the positions. You will also find young does a pound, Atlanta said, "Let us have an cross along other lines is already assured, Charles A. Colli r, the President and | Killfore of Texas a voting sliver down director general of the Cotton States and ware thunderstruck with the audacity of International Exposition, has had a large experience in public affairs and in expo-When the Queen sirion work. He was born in 1848, being The bank is in the fat tub, the people on a City of the South the son of one of the pioneers of Atlanta. went further, and said. "Let us make manne of Shipane.

process and will grant space only to the

have splendid exhibits at the exposition,

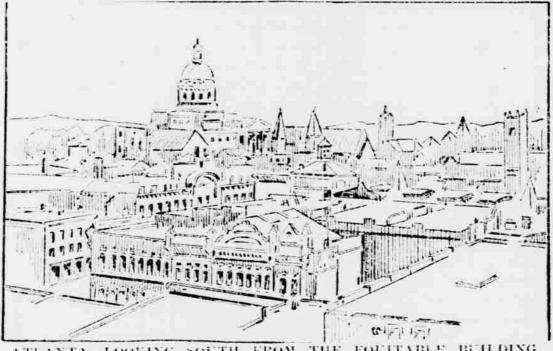
world what they can grow and make.

which the exposition will be open are

The three months and a half through | Far'

Carliste-Springer Measure Ignominonsly Killed in the House. Washington special: The Carlisle cur-

remey lill, which has been under debate in



ATLANTA, LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE EQUITABLE BUILDING.

were all that were needed to insure its placed stand at the head of the business vote of 124 to 129. people of the South. All things of a purely local character have been put in



of the interests of the country in general and the South in particular.

Site of the Exposition. Piedmont Park, the site of the expesition, is located two miles from the geo graphical center of the city. The 189 acres within the exposition enclosure stretch over immense hills of gentle acclivity and vales of surpassing loveliness. The landscape gardening, rich in the profusion of Southern foliage and flowers, which will form part of the display, will be one of the need pleasing attractions. A beautiful artificial lake, to be gavigated by electric launches and gondolas, will be to the exposition what the lagoens were to the World's Fair. The main buildings, with their dimensions, are as follows: United States Government Building, 180x260 feet; Manufactures and Liberal Arts, 216x370 feet; Machinery, 100x500 feet; Minerals and Forestry, 80x220 feet; Agriculture, 150x 300 feet; Transportation, 126x413 feet; iginal plans to be 124x134 feet, but these dimensions will probably be materially increased); Fine Arts, 100x245 feet;

One of the novelties of the exposition explosion in Selma, Ala. will be a building, as above mentioned.

exhibits for their the South will probably form no small part of the attendants at the exhibition, and the force thought of the manviding for them is

A different idan tiets of the expest tion buildings will be addowed from World's i'air managers, for the buildings

The exposition will not be without its and James Brown. cago Midway and many others will be to 10. in the other parts of the grounds.

The Demand for Space.

Most of his life has been devoted to business enterprises, in which he has been uniformly successful. His greatest which me at was the successful commet of the Piedmont Exposition of 1887. gostion to the opening day of this exposition. At the close of the exposition, after ongling all ements s, the trensurer had a CURRENCY EILL IS DEAD.

ceeded in getting is one assistant keeper. States and International Exposition will | the House for about two weeks, was igof a lighthouse, a place for which there be ahead of the Centennial Exhibition in | nominiously ditched Wednesday. It had hunt up a man. I searcely dare to go excellent exhibit at the World's Fair in home. I am being cursed all over my | 1800 the South could not hope to bring as district by people who think I'm indiffer- prominently as it wished before the world ent to their interests and interests. The Congress of the United ent to their interests and ungrateful to its advantages in the industrial and agri- on Monday, brought in an order to close general debate and proceed under the talking to explain why I haven't been special reason of attracting wide attent five-minute rule until Saturday, when tion to these things will be of especial the final vote should be taken, but the trief turned out and new ones put in, and utility. And it superior organization supporters of the bill showed lamentable weakness. They were anable to order success that is a foregone conclusion, for the previous question, the demand therethe men and women in whose hands the for being refused, first by a rising votemanagement of the exposition has been of 92 to 104, and then on a yea and nay

> The advecates of the bill were dumfounded when they discovered that they the background as ter as Atlanta and had been beaten in the parliamentary Georgia are concerned, and the aim of skirmish, and the order was withdrawn. the exposition will be the advancement | This was the first reverse the Committee on Rules had suffered in four years. An analysis of the vote showed that all of the 124 votes in favor of the notion were east by Democrats, while 82 Republicans, 39 Democrats and S Populists voted against

Mr. Bland and others loudly protested that the adoption of the rule would cut them off, Mr. Outhwait rejected all suggestions for amending the rule and demanded the previous question. The Republicans voted solidly with the Democratic opponents of the measure against ordering the previous question and it was defeated on a rising vote, 92 to 101. Among the Democrats who voted against ordering the previous question were Cockrell, of Texas; McGaan, of Illinois; Hooker, of Mississippi; Ellis, of Kentucky: Money, of Mississippi; Bailey, of Texas; Bland, of Missouri; Hall, of Missouri; Holman, of Indiana, and Conn, of

Mr. Outhwait hurriedly demanded the yeas and mays and the roll was called. The roll call was watched with intense interest, but announcement of the result of the vote only confirmed the defeat of the advocates of the measure. The supporters of the bill made a desperate effort to secure a majority of the votes, but the previous question was again rejected, 124 to 129. The advocates of the bill had suffered their first parliamentary reverse. The failure to order the previous question threw the special order open bill, its advocates were panie-stricken. realizing that the vote given probably sealed the doom of the currency bill. Mr. Woman's Building according to the or- Outhwait immediately arose and withdrew the special order.

News by Wire.

Ivy Pobo, colored, was hanged at Frifor the use of the regroes and to contain are Point, Miss., for the marder of his wife. He confessed on the gallows.

Louis Southwestern train.

Lapse resumed their feed at Lexington, efft them financially, Ky., but no blood was shed. Lane is a friend of Desha Breekinridge. logs in Sait River, Kv., W. S. Bowman, cussed when the law was first passed

There need be no fears that all the space for the canal work in Southern Califor of prices for transportation, which car be furnished will be in demand, I nis will be issued.

SHOW UP THE SOUTH. for already applications are in for much THE BANKERS IN THE FAT TUB. passing through cotton producing sec-

Roger Q and Voorhees Jo Abbot if he's sober, With Semior Brice of New York turn the SHEAT OFFE

Most of Stormurd, gives the have ed-

And smeating found the possessment like a for a combination of the people soon, namely house Combine Attorney (They never fails to here a

till-t The St. Louis Conference.

In response to the call of Chairman Taubeneck the Peoples Party National Committee met in St. Louis together with some two hundred Populists from tinly 101 days clapsed from the liest sug-tall parts of the Union called together for the purpose of confering with the committee.

The Business Men's League through their President, Mr. W. G. Boyd, welcome i the visitors to the city and extended a cordial invitation to visit and accept the courtesies of the various erganizations represented. Chairmen Tarbeneck responded by a short adal committee.

The meetings of the conference were presided over by General James B. Weaver with his usual masterly ability, and there being no limit to the field or discussion there were remarks made on various issues, but there was conspicnously an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of strict adherence to the Omaha platform. Nearly every state was represented by earnest, enthusiastic workers.

The duty of the conference being to committee led to the introduction of numerous propositions and suggestions, one of the most prominent being the resolutions written by that venerable ference by Hon. Henry D. Lloyd. They were as follows:

1. Resolved. That the human brothhood and equality of rights are cardinal prin ordes of true Democracy the removing to the fermion of the second of purpose to rescue the Government from the onirol of monopousts and concentrated wealth, to limit their power of perpendition by surfading their privileges, and to seeme We endors: the resolution adopted by

which was illcorporated by President Liftcon the is unugural a desseas follows:
That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states and especial you the rights of each state to order and control its own do mestic institutions according to its own aid: ment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and entur-ance of our political fabri depends, and we descuree the lawless invasion by armed for on the so to lany state or legitlery, no matter er what prefect, as the gravest of crimes. Resolved. That the power given Congre by the constitution, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the umon, to suppress that rections to repel in vastohs," ones not warrant the tooyermiesi in making use of a standard army mailing histopholes in the oppossion of their ea-When treemen unshield the se ord it should be to strike for liberty, not for despot is not to uplie d privileged inchepolies in the oppression of the poor

. Resolved. That to check the rapidate sorption of the wearth of the country and it per estuation in a sew him is we demand the ematment of laws limiting the amount of property to be required by devise or innerit

Resolved, That we denoun either sum: of interest be ring beinds by the Government in time of peace to be paid for, in part at least, by good drawn from the treasury, which results in the Government paying interest on

own money.
. he olved. That we demand that congress eristin its congressional duty to con money gulate the value thereof of foreign com by erna thent of laws for the he comare icer with that of gulf at the rate of icito i. S. Cesolved. That monopolies electing the note interest should be owned and operated by the Covernment in the interests of the peoall employes of the same to be roverne civil service rules, and no one to be en proved or displaced on a count of pointies 9. Reso vel, we inscribe on our banners. Down with monopoles and multionaire con-trol. Up with the rights of man and the masses—and under this banner we mare h to e poils and to ve tory.

These resolutions were received with due respect, but the sentiment of the audience demande i a more definite reference to the usurpation of the bank power and a more specific declaration against the encroachments of banking corporations.

The importance of the initiative and referendum was urged as was also the suffrage question which was championed by Mrs. Striker of Kansas. At to amendment. Though there was no the request of the national central demonstration from the opponents of the committee, a committee of six, Messrs. Lloyd of Illinois, Greet of Ohio, Sovcreign of Iowa, Breidenthal of Kansas, Howard of Mabama, and Hunter of New York, was appointed by the chairman on the part of the conference to discuss with the na ional committee William Jackson was killed by a boiler the preparation of the address to the party.

Doing Away With Competition, The railway pooling bill, which recently passed the Lower House of Con-N. C. Blankenship has been arrested gress, is plainly in the interest of the at Texarkana. Ark., and charged with railroads. It was asked by the railbeing an a complice in hidding up a St. road corporations, and experience has shown that cornorations do not ask for Judge G. B. Kinkead and William N. legislation that is not expected to ben-

This till is an amendment to the inter-state commerce law, and is al-While attempting to save a raft of saw most exactly the clause that was dis-Toru M. chire and Willie Prentwood were and left out of the original measure. carried away with the tide and drowned. It has not been asked for by a solitary Thomas Albert, a member of Company producer, nor has an aggregation of Cat Bradford, Pa., was found dead near producers petitioned Congress for any the ritle range with a bullet in his heart. such a measure. There is not a peti-It is not known whether it is an accident | tion in Congress asking that body to pass this pooling bill signed by the ful nation, but bound down by conserva- ployed, the inside of the buildings being vide in the case of Chief of Police Will- cotton growers of the south. It is a for the most part sinished in yellow pine. Hous, charged with killing Frank Smith, railroad measure by, and for the rail-

Under this law two or more reads American voter.

hibitors. The management is wisely put. Grover in the White II use fortified for tions of the country can fix the rate ting these applications through a sifting Carles an the Treasury working for the its prorata share of the profits. The best of those who desire to exhibit, Not Last e Monkey Eckies Langing by this tail on law of competition that prevails in all other lines of onsiness is annulled, and alone is the United States expected to The Lucis name tattub the people in the cotton raisers are forced to pay the rate fixed, the same as if there was no competing lines. This is the direct mades shart white Hokey holds the aim of all combinations and trusts. It is nothing on earth but a railroad trust asking sanction of Congress. ers in the fat tale the people in the Who ever heard of such audacity? Only think of a combination of railroads coming to Congress and asking the representatives of the people to ducers of the country. It is monstrons, but it will very likely be sauctioned by Congress. It will be time Look out for it!

Reckless Extravagance.

The deficit of the Government of the United States for the last tiscal year was 565,803,260. The estimated deficit for the current year is \$20,000,000.

In the Senate Mr. Sherman has introduced a bill providing for the purchase of a sta ne of the late Chief Justies Chase. .

Deficit in the treasury for the last fiscal year, mearly \$70,000,000. Estimated deficit for the current year, \$23,000,000.

Senstor Morgan is urging that the Government of the United States undertake the project of the Nicaragua dress of thanks on behalf of the nation- | canal in some form or other, but he more particularly desires that the Government loan its credit. Amendments to his bill propose that the Government shall purchase the concession from the private owners and go ahead with the work, paying directly for it. The amount involved approximates \$100,000,000.

Deficit of the United States Treasnry last year, a round \$70,000,000. Deficit of the treasury for the carrent year, a round \$20,000,000.

But whether it is to dig a \$100,000,advise and confer with the national 000 canal, or buy a worthless statue for a few thousand dollars, there is not at Washington a Senator who cares a marivedi. The universal vankee nation seems to have lost all sense of friend of humanity, Judge Lyman economy and thrift. In the face of Trumbull, and presented to the con- such statements as have been made to the representatives of the people, by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the unfortunate condition of national finance, representatives of the peo le are ready to buy anything, from ropguns to palaces, from a statue to a coal station, from peanuts to principalities.

Whose money are they spending? Where does the burden fall? Upon tive body the world over. The administration of public affairs in the United States is more reckless of expenditure, less conservative and thoughtful, than any administration the world over. The people are taxed to death for the purpose of wild expenditure of money, ranging from the price of the state Sherman wants purchased, to the price of the canal that Morgan would have cons ructed.

It is time to stop this outflow. It is time to cut our coat according to our cloth. It is time to stop selling gold bonds. It is time to exercise in the Government of the United States the ordinary thrift that a private person must practice, in order to keep himself out of the poorhouse. - Exchange.

Why Not?

In order to divert public attention from the monopolistic robbers of the land, the daily press is now writing up with scare headlines that the English have diagrams of all our forts and coast defenses, inferring that a war with that country is a quite probable thing. Well, what of it? Has England not a right to have a diagram? Does she not own more of this nation than our own citizens? Are not the railroads, mines, banks, coal, mills and factories the property of English syndicates? Certainty. She also has a diagram of all our war ships, an inventory of all our munitions of war, for have they not all been constructed by the dictation of English investors in "American securities" through their agents here—the old party politicians? Certainly. But be not seared of foreign toes, dear reader. The enemics of the nation are in Washington City and in the state capitols. They have robbed our people more than any foreign foe would or could. When these American miscreants called state-men. who bow at the feet of the sugar and other trusts, tell you to watch a foreign foe, know you that they are preparing to committ more robbery and want you to look some other way while they do it. Keen your eyes on Washington.

What the Referendum Will Do.

It will simify laws.

It will control monopoly.

It will purify the ballet. It will supplant violence.

It will broaden manhood. It will prevent revolution.

It will make people think. It will accellerate progress.

It will banish sectionalism. It will sever party bondage.

It will simplify government. It will wile out plutocratic dieta-

It will reduce taxation to a necessity. It will prevent the bribery of our lawmakers.

It will establish home rule in all municipalities.

It will restore to the people their natural rights.

It will aid honest representatives in serving the people. It will us a government by the people for the people, whose corner stone

is equal and exact justice to all. And the Eagle Screams.

Midway Plaisance, that part of the The Cotton-growers' Protective Asso. The action of the law, if it finally | Just half of what you pay for sugar grounds devoted to such exhibits as were ciation met at Jackson. Miss., to devise passes the Senate, is to shut off competis tariff that goes to make up the millto be found on the Midway of Jackson means for reducing the cotton acreage. Ittion. The rea is will agree on a rate lions which a corrupt Congress is wast-Park in Chicago being known as the Ter- A resolution in favor of the Hatch anti- for transporting a certain production, ing on political pets and contractors. race. The principal features of the Chi- option bill was adopted by a vote of 237 and pool the profits of such traffic. But you don't say it, you dear, wise This does away with any benefit the voter! The foreigner is paying it all there to tarnish amusement to those sur- The Colorado River Irrigation Com- producer may heretofore have enjoyed out of his love for you! You don't feited with sight-seeing of a higher order pany elected officers in Denver and the from competition among the railroads pay any thing to keep up the Govern-James H. Beatty faction was defeated by on freight transportation. It is giving ment! And the eagle screams in dethe John C. Beatty people. New bonds | the railroads a monopoly in the fixing | light at the wisdom of the ragged, hungry, mortgage-ridden, bonded,